

Spring 1942

## Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 18, no. 2)

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### Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Kentucky Warbler (Vol. 18, no. 2)" (1942). *Kentucky Warbler*. Paper 77.  
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# *... The ...* **Kentucky Warbler**

*"To sift the  
sparkling from the  
dull, and the true*



*from the false, is  
the aim of  
every Ornithologist."*

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Volume XVIII

SPRING, 1942

Number 2

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## OUR ANNUAL SPRING MEETING

By MRS. F. EVERETT FREI

The opening session of the twentieth annual spring meeting of the Kentucky Ornithological Society was held in the Robert E. Lee Room of the Seelbach Hotel in Louisville on the afternoon of April 16, 1942, with our president, Dr. Harvey B. Lovell presiding. Mrs. F. Everett Frei spoke on "Bracelets for Birds," telling of the experiences she and her husband have had in their work of banding birds, especially Chimney Swifts. Nell Hodge Dishman, assistant curator of the Audubon Memorial Museum, at Henderson, in eloquent and well-chosen words, spoke on a subject dear to her heart: "The John James Audubon Memorial Museum, a Debt Paid the Great Naturalist." Miss Dishman appealed to the K. O. S. to aid in making a much-needed check-list of the birds of the park. With the showing of an interesting and instructive kodachrome film entitled "How Birds Feed Their Young," this session was brought to a close. Mrs. Alice Moore acted as registrar for the afternoon meeting.

On Friday morning, April 17, at eight o'clock, twenty-two bird students met at the entrance of Cave Hill Cemetery for the annual field trip. With Leonard C. Brecher as leader, the party drove through beautiful Cave Hill and on to the River Road, where from 8:30 to 10:00 A. M. the group recorded the following birds: Pied-billed Grebe, 1; Black-crowned Night Heron, 6; Baldpate, 1; Lesser Scaup, 64; Sparrow Hawk, 1; Coot, 2; Spotted Sandpiper, 3; Lesser Yellowlegs, 8; Mourning Dove, 4; Chimney Swift, 6; Flicker, 7; Phoebe, 1; Rough-winged Swallow, 1; Blue Jay, 6; Crow, 3; Carolina Chickadee, 3; Tufted Titmouse, 2; House Wren, 3; Bewick's Wren, 1; Carolina Wren, 1; Mockingbird, 1; Brown Thrasher, 6; Robin, 14; Bluebird, 1; Cedar Waxwing, 13; Starling, 11; Warbling Vireo, 3; Yellow Warbler, 2; Myrtle Warbler, 1; Northern Yellow-throat, 3; English Sparrow, 8; Meadowlark, 14; Red-winged Blackbird, 6; Bronzed Grackle, 20; Cowbird, 2; Cardinal, 8; Red-eyed Towhee, 3; Chipping Sparrow, 2; Field Sparrow, 7; White-throated Sparrow, 5; Song Sparrow, 9. Total, 41 species, 263 individuals. Temperature, 66 to 70; weather, hazy at start, with rain at end; no wind.

The following people participated in the hike: Dorothy Sternberg, Helen Browning, Marie Pieper, Evelyn Schneider, Mabel Slack, Mrs. Mayme Boulware, Mrs. Ernest Deats, Mrs. Alice Moore, Mrs. G. W. McCanna and daughter Marjorie, Mrs. Ruth Murrell and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Brecher and daughter Ruth, Harvey

B. Lovell, Mr. Martin, all of Louisville; Mrs. Rosell, Evanston, Illinois; Mrs. Helen Nuckols and Mrs. Everett Frei, Glasgow; and Mr. R. L. Witt, Morganfield.

The luncheon at the Roof Garden of the Brown Hotel was followed by a brief business session, with Dr. Lovell presiding. The members present voted to sponsor the Bird Study programs of the Natural History Recreational Group meetings at Otter Creek and to continue next year the essay contest open to members of the Junior Academy of Science for the best papers on original observations of birds and to publish the winning paper in the WARBLER. The president announced that the judging committee, composed of Misses Evelyn Schneider, Mabel Slack, and Esther Mason, had divided the first prize for 1942 between Warren Sights, Tilghman High School, Paducah, and Christine Kinnaird, Paint Lick High School. A prize of \$2.50 was awarded to each of these contestants. A year's membership in the K. O. S. was given for honorable mention to the following: Lena Griffin, Kirksville, and Alex Van Arsdall, Harrodsburg.

Dr. Lovell explained his policy of asking members from different parts of the state to act as an Advisory Committee. Mr. A. F. Ganier is an out-of-state member of this committee. The group was urged to submit bird pictures throughout the year for publication in the WARBLER. These should be sent to Dr. Lovell or to Dr. Wilson, with a short description of where the picture was taken and other pertinent data. Two places were suggested for the 1942 fall meeting, Berea and Henderson. Because of the tire situation, only places accessible by bus or rail can be considered. The possibilities of these places will be investigated, the final decision resting with the Executive Committee. The president called attention to the clever "menu-programs" at each plate, the work of Miss Esther Mason.

#### The Treasurer's Report follows:

##### RECEIPTS

Balance brought forward .....	\$49.11
Money collected from memberships .....	85.75
Donations for prizes and cuts .....	8.38
Dividend, Jefferson Savings .....	5.25
Copy of WARBLER sold .....	.25
Total Receipts .....	\$148.74

##### DISBURSEMENTS

To Selby E. Smith, for printing Fall, 1941, Winter, 1942, issues, and covers for 1942 .....	\$56.02
Stamps .....	6.00
1000 Envelopes for mailing .....	4.25
Cut for WARBLER .....	3.38
Membership in Kentucky Conservation Council .....	2.00
Prizes for essay contest .....	5.00

Total disbursements .....	\$76.65
Balance on hand, April 17, 1942 .....	\$72.09

Between three and four hundred people took advantage of the open meeting Friday afternoon, held at the Roof Garden of the Brown Hotel, with Mabel Slack, vice-president, presiding. "Nineteen Years of Progress in Kentucky Ornithology through the K. O. S." was presented by Harvey B. Lovell, president, and Gordon Wilson, founder. This history of our organization from its inception in 1923

with three founders—Dr. L. Otley Pindar, Brasher C. Bacon, and Gordon Wilson—; its steady progress through the years; its aims, ideals, and constructive work were revealed successfully by the two participants' interviewing each other in the question-and-answer style made so popular by radio. Karl Maslowski, eminent photographer and lecturer, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for sixty-five enchanted minutes held the attention of the audience. His excellent color motion pictures of fish, birds, and animals in their natural habitats from the Dry Tortugas Islands of Florida to the ice-capped mountains of Oregon were fittingly entitled "From Seashore to Glacier." Mr. Maslowski's comments, salted with wit and humor, added much to the enjoyment of the pictures. All of us felt that the meeting this year was a great success.

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#### NIGHTHAWK AND DOWNY CHICK

Photo by Mabel Slack

#### A NIGHTHAWK GOES TO SCHOOL

By MABEL SLACK

On the flat, gravelled roof of the Atherton High School, located in a residential section of the Highlands, in Louisville, Kentucky, two eggs of the Eastern Nighthawk were discovered early in June, 1939, by the janitor of the school. When I had time to climb the ladder and investigate, there were two young instead, which looked like fluffy down powder puffs. As I approached them, the mother feigned a broken wing and opened wide her great crimson-lined mouth, hissing at me all the while like a spitting cat. After planning my method of approach, I disappeared for a few minutes and returned covered with a green cloth bird blind. I lay down on the hot pebble surface about forty feet away and crawled slowly toward the trio, pulling a tripod, a camera, and an exposure meter. The progress was slow and the way rough and uncomfortable; the

temperature under the blind increased considerably. As long as I made the necessary movements very slowly and kept entirely under cover, I remained unnoticed by the birds. I finally pulled up so close that I could reach out and touch them.

The plumage of the mother, which at a distance had made her invisible, so closely it blended into the colors of the roof, now stood out in a bold, beautiful, tapestry pattern of black, browns, and buffs. The large, handsome, black, beady eye just in front of me now had been the end of my pursuit. The babies were so completely covered with a buffish down that it was almost impossible to find their eyes, and I wondered whether they had any view of me through the dense fluff.

All pictures had to be made by focusing through ground glass or by very careful measuring, and it was some time later before I was ready to take my first picture. Just at that moment the young became restless and toddled slowly on their poorly developed feet out of reach of the great green object towering over them. The mother followed after them in her awkward manner. Then my pursuit began all over again. This happened more than once before I was successful. One time the babies became uncomfortable in their down coats and moved within the shadow of the chimney. At another time the mother sat asleep brooding her young, and no amount of poking would distract her enough to make her open her eyes.

After several hours spent in this manner, during which time I had secured about a dozen pictures and from every angle, I came out from under the blind without a dry thread on me, with my dress torn, but none the less I was thrilled over my experiences with the Nighthawks. Boldly I picked up the young and placed bands 39-223589 and 39-223590 on their legs while the mother cried loudly. Then I left the family to the peace and quiet of the roof, resolved to hunt them up another year.

\* \* \* \* \*

### A VISIT TO MOSES POND

By A. F. GANIER

Extensive ponds of a permanent nature are so unusual in southern Kentucky that when I learned of Moses Pond, covering forty acres, I decided to pay it a visit. This pond is in Logan County, eight miles north of Keysburg, Tennessee, which is at the state line. The date chosen for the trip was July 28, 1940, and for company I had Paul Bryant, also of Nashville. On approaching the place, we parked our car by the roadside and, walking several hundred yards through a low, damp woodland, finally came to the water's edge. Our view, however, was screened by a wide border of willows and button bushes; so we pushed on until we finally came to a cleared-out place where, we later learned, duck hunters kept their boats in winter. The pool appeared to be nearly round and was bordered by woods. The entire water's surface was covered with water lily pads, and we later found that only a foot or two of water covered the soft, boggy bottom. A narrow strip of marsh grass lay between the lilies and the button bushes and caused our hopes to rise for finding there a few nests of marsh birds. In this we were disappointed. As we donned our hip boots to explore, a Great Blue Heron sailed over and joined another that fed far out in the pond. A little later we saw two Green Herons feeding near the margin. Two pairs of Red-winged Blackbirds had nests in the button bushes,

and a Prothonotary Warbler was observed here. A Red-shouldered Hawk flew heavily about, evidently looking for some luckless frog or snake. As we waded, we scanned the water ahead for possible grebes, coots, gallinules, or bitterns, but apparently the place was not to their liking. A pair of Wood Ducks flushed ahead, and probably there were more, for we waded only about half the area. Along the shore we saw several Acadian Flycatchers and a Louisiana Water-thrush. Including the regular woodland birds, we found a total of forty species. On our return we stopped a half mile south to identify a small sparrow on a fence wire. It turned out to be a Grasshopper Sparrow, and in its beak it held a small worm, doubtless for young in a near-by nest.

\* \* \* \* \*

### BLACK-THROATED GRAY WARBLER

By FLOYD S. CARPENTER

On Saturday, May 3, 1941, I had spent several hours walking through the wood in Indian Hills, near Louisville, and had almost returned to my car when I saw an interesting looking warbler. It was of striking black, white, and green pattern, but clearly neither a Black and White nor a Blackpoll. The top of the head as well as the throat was solid black. There was a black cheek patch, but clear white areas above and below it. For almost a minute I was able to examine it at a distance of about thirty feet, using my binoculars. Then it flew away, and although I tried to follow it, I lost it. I then looked at the illustration in Peterson's guide, and it was clearly neither the Black and White nor the Blackpoll. It fitted perfectly the description of the Black-throated Gray. On arriving at home I looked at illustrations in several texts (it is not illustrated in Peterson), and found all pictures agreeing with the bird I had seen. While this is a western bird, it occasionally strays to the east and has on a few occasions been found as far east as Massachusetts.

\* \* \* \* \*

### BREEDING BIRDS OF KENTUCKY—A COMPOSITE LIST

Compiled by GORDON WILSON

In the summer and fall of 1941 I wrote to numerous experienced ornithologists asking for a list of birds known to breed in Kentucky, with the addition of such species as are known to remain through June and July, even though no nests have as yet been found. Thanks to a generous response, the list is a good one, though no one would call it faultless. It has been necessary to edit some of the data collected, especially to interpret seasonal abundance. I have used the term "abundant" to indicate such numbers as those of the English Sparrow or Bronzed Grackle in most areas: "common" means the abundance of such birds as the Cardinal and the Kingbird; "fairly common" correctly designates species like the Sparrow Hawk and the Killdeer; "uncommon" is a safe term for such birds as the Barn Owl; "rare" is used for birds like the Sharp-shinned Hawk, which are found only in certain restricted habitats. In general, I have marked down rather than up. In a few cases it has been necessary to delete species until further data can be supplied; other species have been questioned. It would be much better to err on the side of too few nesting species than too many, especially if no actual nests are reported. In some lists I have added species that I personally know were unintentionally omitted and have given the abundance that I know or that is certain in adjoining areas. This

study is decidedly a preliminary list and is to form the basis for a later and more scientific one. All of you who contributed and all other observers can make this list ultimately fool-proof.

Where two races of a species occur within the state, I have followed Dr. Alexander Wetmore's findings as given in his *NOTES ON THE BIRDS OF KENTUCKY*. These findings were based on a comprehensive collection of birds made throughout the state. In the introduction to this bulletin, issued in 1940, Dr. Wetmore says:

"The State is one of large extent, so that in some cases there has been representation of both eastern and western forms of the same species. Some southern races come in along the southern counties, but in the main Kentucky is north of the area of intergradation of most species having both northern and southern forms. Much work remains to be done on the distribution of birds everywhere through the State."

I shall list below the breeding birds which are represented in Kentucky by two forms:

1. Great Blue and Ward's Herons. The Great Blue is the typical form, with the Ward's supposedly confined to southwestern counties.
2. Eastern and Texas Bobwhites. "The State authorities have imported quail from Mexico for years, and also have brought brood stock from elsewhere in the United States. The present stock of bobwhite is therefore of mixed blood to a high degree."—Wetmore.
3. Northern and Florida Barred Owls. All specimens from Kentucky in the National Museum are of the Northern, but the Florida appears around Reelfoot Lake.
4. Northern and Southern Flickers. The Northern is the typical form, but the Southern appears in Tennessee and around Reelfoot Lake.
5. Northern and Florida Blue Jays. The only specimens of the Florida are from Wayne County, the common form being the Northern.
6. Eastern and Southern Crows. The breeding form is the Eastern, but the Southern is probable on the southern border.
7. Carolina and Northern Carolina Chickadees. The Northern Carolina is the usual form, with the Carolina in the extreme ends of the state.
8. White-breasted and Florida Nuthatches. In general the Florida seems to be the form in the west and south, with the White-breasted elsewhere. Dr. Wetmore says that the nuthatch population is definitely intermediate.
9. Ohio and Western House Wrens. The Ohio is the form in the extreme east, the Western elsewhere.
10. Eastern and Southern Robins. "As most of the robins secured were obtained during the period of migration the status of the breeding birds of Kentucky cannot be definitely outlined."—Wetmore. The Southern "should be the bird that nests along the southern border of Kentucky, but this can be ascertained only by further collecting."
11. Eastern and Southern Meadowlarks. The Eastern is the typical form, with the Southern in the southwest, including Trigg County.

12. Eastern and Mississippi Song Sparrows. "The abundant song sparrow is found throughout the State, all of a long series of specimens belonging to the present species" (Mississippi).—Wetmore.

The following people have contributed to this study, either through personal or published lists:

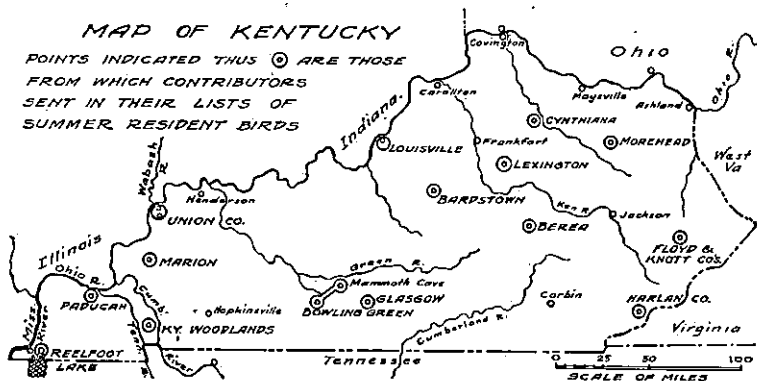
1. Reelfoot Lake—Albert F. Ganier, Nashville, Tennessee, who has made Reelfoot Lake a center for study for many years. His list covers the lake and that part of southwestern Kentucky which adjoins it. Mr. Ganier also checked over the entire study at my request, giving us the benefit of his wide experience in ornithology. He drew the map and donated the cut that illustrates this article.
2. Paducah—Dr. A. L. Pickens, Paducah Junior College. The area covered is the northern and northeastern parts of the Jackson Purchase, including Paducah.
3. Kentucky Woodlands ("Between the Rivers")—Naturalist Eugene Cypert, Golden Pond. This wildlife refuge lies between the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers in Trigg and Lyon Counties, covering more than 50,000 acres formerly owned by the Hillman Land Company and now a national game refuge.
4. Marion—Dr. T. Atchison Frazer. Dr. Frazer's territory is Crittenden County, with parts of Livingston and Hopkins Counties. The Ohio River borders Crittenden on the north.
5. Union County—Robert L. Witt, Morganfield High School, and Engineer H. R. Sales, Dam 49, Uniontown. Just across the Ohio from Union County lies the Hovey Lake region, studied so long and so effectively by the late Samuel E. Perkins, III, Indianapolis, who was for many years a member of the K. O. S.
6. Bowling Green and Mammoth Cave—The editor. Warren County and the Mammoth Cave National Park area are included in this list because they are only some twenty miles apart and have very similar habitats.
7. Glasgow—Mr. and Mrs. F. Everett Frei and H. Cal Rogers. Barren County is the area included.
8. Louisville—Kentucky State Ornithologist, Burt L. Monroe. Jefferson County, bordered on the north by the Ohio River, is the region studied.
9. Bardstown—Benedict J. Blincoe, formerly of Bardstown, now of Dayton, Ohio, studied the birds of Nelson County from 1911 to 1921 and revised the study of Charles Wickliffe Beckham, "List of Birds of Nelson County," published by the Kentucky Geological Survey in 1885.
10. Cynthiana—Mrs. John H. Mayer, assisted by Major Victor K. Dodge, Lexington. Harrison County is the area studied.
11. Lexington—Major Victor K. Dodge. The area includes Fayette and adjoining counties, within a fifty mile radius of Lexington.
12. Morehead—Dr. Wilfred A. Welter and Roger W. Barbour. The late Dr. Welter planned this study with me; his list has been brought up to date by one of his former students.
13. Berea—John A. Patten. Mr. Patten, now of Jenkins, compiled all the data accumulated at Berea and added his own,



writing his master's thesis at the University of Kentucky on "Birds of Berea."

14. Floyd and Knott Counties—Humphrey A. Olsen and John A. Patten. Mr. Olsen and Mr. Patten studied birds together at Pippapass, Knott County; Mr. Patten added his list for his home county, Floyd, which adjoins Knott.
15. Harlan County—Roger W. Barbour. Mr. Barbour, of the Kentucky Department of Conservation, Frankfort, spent part of the summer of 1939 collecting in Harlan County, both in the valleys at Ross Point and on the top of Big Black Mountain, the highest point in Kentucky. He has combined his list with the one made the year before by the collecting party sponsored by the United States National Museum.

As you can see by the map every section of the state is represented: the Mountains, the Knobs, the Bluegrass, the Pennyroyal, the Western Coal Fields, and the Jackson Purchase. Though many small subdivisions are not represented, this survey gives a cross section of the whole state.



For brevity the following symbols are used in the list which follows:

- a—Abundant
- u—Uncommon
- ?—Insufficient data
- 1—Reelfoot only
- 2—Chiefly on Reelfoot
- 3—On Mississippi River only
- c—Common
- r—Rare
- x—Abundance, not given
- fc—Fairly common
- ac—Accidental (not enough times to warrant inclusion)

BREEDING BIRDS OF KENTUCKY	Harlan County															
	Reelfoot Lake	Paducah	Woodlands	Marion	Union County	B. G. Mannoth Cave	Glasgow	Louisville	Bardstown	Lexington	Cynthiana	Morehead	Berea	Floyd-Knott Counties		
1 Pied-billed Grebe	r2		r	r		ac		r		r	r					
2 Double-crested Cormorant	cl	r	?		?											
3 Water-Turkey	ul															
4 Great Blue Heron				u	u	ac			?							
5 Ward's Heron	cl	u	u													
6 American Egret	cl	u	u													
7 Little Blue Heron	r															
8 Eastern Green Heron	c	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	?	r
9 Black-crowned Night Heron	rl	u				?		c								
10 Yellow-crowned Night Heron	u2		r	r		?										
11 American Bittern				r						r						
12 Eastern Least Bittern	u2			u				u								
13 Common Mallard	rl					ac										
14 Blue-winged Teal						ac										
15 Wood Duck	c2	fc	fc	fc	fc	u	u	u	?				r			
16 E. Hooded Merganser	r2		r													
17 Turkey Vulture	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	r
18 Black Vulture	fc	r	fc	r	fc	fc	fc	fc	u	r	fc	fc	fc			r
19 Mississippi Kite	r															
20 Sharp-shinned Hawk		r	r	r	r	r	r		fc	r	fc	fc	u	fc	r	
21 Cooper's Hawk	u	fc	r	u	fc	r	fc	fc	fc	r	u	fc	u	u	u	r
22 E. Red-tailed Hawk	u	fc	fc	fc	r	fc	fc	fc	fc	r	fc	fc	u	fc	fc	
23 Red-shouldered Hawk	c	fc	fc	fc	r	r	r	fc	r	r	r	r	u	fc		
24 Broad-winged Hawk	u		?	u		r		r				?		?		
25 S. Bald Eagle	ul	r		r	r											
26 Osprey	rl	r	?		r											
27 Duck Hawk	rl															
28 E. Sparrow Hawk	c	fc	?	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc
29 Canada Ruffed Grouse									?	r		fc	r	u	fc	
30 E. (Texas) Bobwhite	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	u	c	c	
31 Eastern Turkey			fc									r				
32 Ring-necked Pheasant				r	r	r			?	r		r				
33 King Rail	u			?		r		r								
34 Purple Gallinule	r2															
35 Florida Gallinule	ul					ac										
36 American Coot	ul			r	r	ac										
37 Killdeer	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	?	fc
38 American Woodcock	u		r	u	u	r	r	u				r	r		u	



	Harlan County	Floyd-Knott Counties	Berea	Morehead	Cynthiana	Lexington	Bardstown	Louisville	Glasgow	B. G. Mammoth Cave	Union County	Marion	Woodlands	Paducah	Reelfoot Lake
77 N. Carolina Chickadee			c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	
78 Tufted Titmouse		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
79 White-breasted Nuthatch			r	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc
80 Florida Nuthatch		u													
81 W. House Wren						r	fc								
82 E. Winter Wren															r
83 Bewick's Wren		r	fc	fc	fc		r	fc	c	fc	r	r	c	c	u
84 Carolina Wren		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
85 Short-billed Marsh Wren					?										
86 E. Mockingbird		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
87 Catbird		u	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
88 E. Brown Thrasher		u	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
89 E. Robin			a	c	a	a	a	a	c	a	c	a	a	c	c
90 S. Robin		u													r
90 Wood Thrush		c	c	fc	c	fc	c	c	c	c	r	c	c	a	a
92 Veery															c
93 E. Bluebird		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
94 Blue-gray Gnatcatcher		a	r	c	fc	fc	c	c	c	a	r		c	c	fc
95 Cedar Waxwing						?		r	?				r		?
96 Migrant Shrike		fc	r	?	fc	r	r	r	fc	?	r	fc	r		
97 Starling		fc	a	c	a	a	a	c	a	c	a	a	c	a	fc
98 White-eyed Vireo		c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	fc	c
99 Yellow-throated Vireo		c	r		c		c	c		fc	r	fc	c	fc	c
100 Mountain Vireo															fc
101 Red-eyed Vireo		a	fc	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	a	a
102 E. Warbling Vireo		u	fc		fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc		r	r	r
103 Black and White Warbler		r		u	u		fc	r	u	r			c	c	fc
104 Prothonotary Warbler		a	fc	?	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc						
105 Swainson's Warbler		u													
106 Worm-eating Warbler					u		r	r	r	r	r		fc	fc	fc
107 Blue-winged Warbler					fc		u	r		fc	r		fc	u	
108 N. Parula Warbler		fc					r			?			r		fc
109 E. Yellow Warbler		u			c	fc	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	fc	c
110 Cairns's Warbler															c
111 Bl.-throated Green Warbler													r	u	r
112 Cerulean Warbler		c			c		fc	fc	u	c			fc	c	c
113 Blackburnian Warbler															r
114 Sycamore Warbler		c	c	r			c	fc		c	r	fc			

## THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

	Harlan County	Floyd-Knott Counties	Berea	Morehead	Cynthiana	Lexington	Bardstown	Louisville	Glasgow	B. G. Mammoth Cave	Union County	Marion	Woodlands	Paducah	Reelfoot Lake	
115 Chestnut-sided Warbler																c
116 N. Pine Warbler				c	fc					?						c
117 N. Prairie Warbler		u		c	fc	u	r		fc	fc	fc	fc				r
118 Oven-bird				c	c			r	?	r			r			r
119 La. Water-Thrush		fc	r	fc		fc	fc	fc	fc	r	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	r
120 Kentucky Warbler		c	u	c		c	fc	c	c	r	c	c	c	c	c	c
121 N. Yellow-throat		a	c	c	c	fc	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	a
122 Yellow-breasted Chat		c	c	c	c	fc	c	fc	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
123 Hooded Warbler		c	r			fc	fc	u	?				c	c	c	c
124 Canada Warbler																r
125 American Redstart		c	r	c	r	fc	r	r		r			c	u	c	c
126 English Sparrow		c	a	c	a	a	a	c	a	a	a	a	a	c	a	c
127 E. Meadowlark				c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	fc
128 S. Meadowlark		c	c	c												
129 E. Red-Wing		a2	c	fc	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	fc	
130 Orchard Oriole		u	fc	fc	c	fc	c	fc	fc	c	c	c	fc	fc	fc	r
131 Baltimore Oriole		fc	fc	?	fc	r	fc	fc	u	fc	r	r	fc			
132 Bronzed Grackle		a	a	r	a	c	a	c	c	c	a	a	c			r
133 Purple Grackle															fc	r
134 E. Cowbird		fc	fc	u	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc	fc
135 Scarlet Tanager			r	?	fc	fc	fc	r	r		r		fc	fc	fc	fc
136 Summer Tanager		c	fc	c	c	fc	c	r	c	c	r	c	c	c	c	c
137 E. Cardinal		a	a	c	a	c	a	c	a	a	c	a	c	c	c	c
138 Rose-breasted Grosbeak																fc
139 Indigo Bunting		a	a	c	a	c	c	fc	a	a	c	a	c	a	c	a
140 Dickcissel		fc	fc		c	fc	c	c	fc	c	r					
141 E. Goldfinch		fc	fc	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	r	c	c	c	c	c
142 Red-eyed Towhee		r	c	c	c	fc	c	c	c	c	r	c	c	c	c	c
143 E. Grasshopper Sparrow			c	?	c	fc	c	c	fc	c	r	r	c	fc		
144 E. Vesper Sparrow										?	r	r				
145 E. Lark Sparrow					fc		r		r	fc	r	r		u		
146 Bachman's Sparrow		u				fc	fc	fc	fc					fc		
147 Carolina Junco																a
148 E. Chipping Sparrow		fc	c	c	c	fc	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c	c
149 E. Field Sparrow		fc	c	c	c	c	c	fc	c	c	c	c	fc	c	c	c
150 Miss. Song Sparrow			fc		fc	fc		?	c	fc	r	c	c	fc	c	c

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## THE WINTER SEASON IN THE LOUISVILLE AREA

By HARVEY S. LOVELL

The drought is still with us. According to the Weather Bureau there was a "shortage" of rain amounting to 2.42 inches during the first two and a half months of 1942. Louisville is short 48.12 inches during the last twelve years, and the water table has lowered until ponds and small streams dry up frequently. This will result eventually in a serious reduction of aquatic and semi-aquatic bird life.

Although the 1941-42 winter was exceptionally cold, the Ohio River did not freeze over. For several weeks, however, it was filled with floating ice. A number of species of ducks wintered in the large open space above Twelve Mile Island. Here we saw on numerous occasions such species as the Lesser Scaup, Golden-eye, White-winged Scoter, Canvas-back, Old-squaw, Pintail, Bufflehead, Black Duck, Mallard, and American Merganser.

Ring-billed Gulls were unusually numerous this winter. On December 18 I counted twenty-eight between the two bridges. Their manner of flight is quite characteristic. They usually fly down and pick up their food from the water without alighting. Sometimes they alight momentarily, holding their wings wide spread above the body, and then, after having investigated the floating bits to their satisfaction, they take off without ever having folded their wings. A pure-white gull, seen on several occasions by Floyd Carpenter and others, about which there is an item in the next issue, must have been the Glaucous. Finding this unusual gull indicates that we must be on the alert for other species in this group.

Snow covered the ground to a depth of four inches for a week, but not long enough to hurt or frighten south our winter land birds. A large crop of hackberries, hawthorn, dogwood, poison ivy, sumac, greenbrier, and other favorite winter berries accounted for the large number of Robins and Cedar Waxwings which wintered here. On a cold, snowy day in January I discovered a large hackberry tree in which a noisy flock of Robins and more sedate Cedar Waxwings and Purple Finches were feeding. They furnished an interesting contrast in table manners. The clumsy Robins seized the sweet berries in blundering leaps, whereas the dainty Waxwings hovered momentarily in the air while plucking the fruits. On a Washington hawthorn one snowy afternoon in Cave Hill Cemetery I counted nineteen Cardinals feeding on the red berries, while four more picked up some of the fruits that had been scattered in the snow beneath.

Pileated Woodpeckers have been seen several times this winter in Iroquois Park, within the city limits, by Esther Mason. This is the third consecutive year that this large bird has lived so close to town. Evidently it is able to survive human competition much better than the ill-fated Ivory-billed Woodpecker. Red-headed Woodpeckers were again rare in this area, but two pairs wintered in the large beech trees near the mouth of Harrod's Creek.

We added another species to the bird fauna of Louisville when several Horned Larks selected the golf links of Seneca Park as their feeding grounds.

Another feature of our winter season was the appearance of an eagle along the Ohio near the mouth of Goose Creek. It was identified by Evelyn Schneider and others as an immature Bald Eagle. It remained in the vicinity for two or three weeks.

Many of the smaller winter birds have been very common, especially the following: Tree Sparrow, Junco, Meadowlark, Bluebird, Red-breasted Nuthatch, White-breasted Nuthatch, Goldfinch, Towhee, and Carolina Wren.

The Carolina Wren population was badly depleted by the cold, snowy winter of four years ago, but the birds have been gradually making a comeback. Their full-throated song again rang from every favorable spot, including my back yard.

A flock of White-crowned Sparrows wintered in my neighborhood in Jefferson County for the fourth consecutive winter. I obtained my greatest thrill of the year when I proved that it was the same flock back from their far-northern nesting grounds. Of five White-crowns which I banded a year ago three re-entered my traps this winter.

The greatest rarity of the winter season was discovered by Burt Monroe. A flock of those erratic wanderers, the Pine Siskins, selected his yard in Anchorage as a feeding ground during January.

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#### ORNITHOLOGICAL NEWS

Burt Monroe was elected to the Executive Council of the Wilson Ornithological Club at the recent meetings of the club at the University of Illinois.

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The K. O. S. helped to save from extinction the rare Trumpeter Swan. The Army had planned a winter testing ground on Henry's Lake in Yellowstone National Park, but the protest raised by ornithologists over the country caused the War Department to change the location of this range. The Trumpeter Swan population in the United States has increased from only 35 to 211 during the last eight years.

The K. O. S. Library, which is under the care of our former president, Evelyn Schneider, is growing steadily. Anyone having extra books or papers on birds should send them to her. Any member of the K. O. S. can borrow these publications by paying the cost of postage.

A very worth-while study of quail is being made by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Game. What happens to the home-raised quail that are being released by the thousands each spring? Do these tame, hand-fed quail learn to avoid their enemies? Do they mate and raise a covey? Many ecologists maintain that better results would be obtained by spending the same amount upon improving winter food and cover. These questions and others will be answered by research in this field.

Through the influence of Colonel Lucien Beckner, Mrs. J. C. W. Beckham has presented the ornithological library of her late husband to the Beckham Bird Club. Several rare and interesting volumes are included.

It was discovered that the Park Police in Louisville have been breaking the law by shooting Barred Owls in the city parks. When Burt Monroe called the attention of the city administration to this law violation, they agreed to instruct their policemen to refrain from shooting the owls.

The annual membership list will appear in our next issue. Be sure that your dues are paid and that your address is correct.



# THE KENTUCKY WARBLER

Publication of the Kentucky Ornithological Society  
Issued for the Seasons

Subscription Price.....\$1.00 Per Year

(Includes membership to state organization and local chapters)

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New members of the K. O. S. not listed in our last issue are the following: Louisville—Mrs. Anna Armstrong, Mrs. Mayme Boulware, Helen Browning, Dr. Arch Cole, Jean Coates, Rhoda Green, Sue M. Hall, Alice Horneman, Elizabeth Mittlebeeler, Sarah Virginia Rose, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zimmer, Arthur Unglaub, Mrs. R. W. McCanna, Mariner's Club; Shelbyville—Mrs. Fred Mathis; Bagdad—Ruth Johnson; Jenkins—John A. Patten; West Point—F. H. Bunce; Glasgow—Clyton Gooden, J. D. DeWeese; Harrodsburg—Alex Van Arsdall; Kirksville—Lena Griffin; Lexington—Hollis J. Rogers; Danville—Ephraim McDowell Science Club; New Albany, Indiana—Frances Windstanley; Evansville, Indiana—Mrs. Walter D. Short; Indianapolis, Indiana—Palmer Davis Skaar. The following have renewed their affiliation: Louisville—Mrs. Alice Thierman Deats; New Haven—Martina Mouser; Lexington—Dr. Gladys Smithwick and Isabel Clay; Ashland—Nancy Miller; John's Run—Ercel Kozee.

The Glasgow Bird Club is now a chapter of the K. O. S.

Clayton Gooden, one of Glasgow's most active and enthusiastic bird students, is now employed in Louisville, under Civil Service.

Everett and Mary Lou Frei banded a representative group of Chimney Swifts, 230, and captured 81 already banded on Sunday morning, April 26, at the Graded School Building in Glasgow. They were assisted in this work by these members of the local bird club: Mrs. Nelson Nuckols, Leonard Rogers, Kenneth Pace, Robert Lee Jolly, and Woody Woodruff.

Here are the people of our Student Membership Group in Louisville: Bernard Weiss, Seymour Ribot, Joseph Noshpitz, Betsy Boyer Short, Shirley Weindl, Kenneth Stinnett, Laura Draper, Gene Pierce, Frances Thomason, George G. McKinley, Grace Levitan, Margaret Schalk.